

194DO 03CO 0420 9500 0420

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor

Saul TZIPORI et al

Patent App.

10/041,958

Filed

7 January 2002

For

21957

HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME

Art Unit

Not known

Hon. Commissioner of Patents

Washington, DC 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Prior to examination of the above-identified application, please amend as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace page 1 of the specification with revised page 1 enclosed herewith.

> Respectfully submitted, The Firm of Karl F. Ross P.C.

Jonathan Myers, Reg. No. 26,963 Attorney for Applicant

er

24 January 2002

5676 Riverdale Avenue Box 900

Bronx, NY 10471-0900

Cust. No.: 535

Tel: (718) 884-6600

Fax: (718) 601-1099

Enclosure: Revised Specification Page 1

20

25

5

HUMAN NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES AGAINST HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME SPECIFICATION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of copending application 09/302,125 filed 29 April 1999 which is a division of application 08/749,704 filed 15 November 1996, now abandoned.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

This invention was made with government support under AI41326 and DK58993 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to new human monoclonal antibodies capable of neutralizing Shiga or Shiga-like toxins which cause hemolytic uremic syndrome in mammals, a process for the preparation of the new human monoclonal antibodies and a method of treating a mammalian subject to prevent the development of hemolytic uremic syndrome in a mammalian subject by administering the monoclonal antibodies to the subject. More particularly the invention relates to human monoclonal antibodies prepared by administering as an antigen to a transgenic mouse having human genes an inactivated Shiga-like toxin to induce an immune response, isolating a splenocyte from the transgenic mouse, fusing the splenocyte to a mouse myeloma cell to form a hybridoma, and screening human monoclonal antibodies produced by the hybridoma for the ability to neutralize Shiga or Shiga-like toxins.